

### § 92.3

*Testing.* The chemical analysis of a pesticide test sample to determine the presence and levels of pesticide residues.

*Tobacco.* Tobacco as it appears between the time it is cured and stripped from the stalk, or primed and cured, in whole leaf or strip form, and the time it enters into the different manufacturing processes. Conditioning, sweating, stemming, and threshing are not regarded as manufacturing processes. Tobacco, as used in this part, does not include manufactured or semi-manufactured products, stems, cuttings, clippings, trimmings, siftings, or dust.

[58 FR 42424, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 65 FR 64315, Oct. 26, 2000]

### § 92.3 Location for laboratory testing and kind of services available.

(a) The analytical testing of imported Type 92 flue-cured tobacco samples and imported Type 93 burley tobacco samples for maximum pesticide residue level determinations is performed at the AMS Science and Technology's Eastern Laboratory, and is located at: USDA, AMS, Science and Technology, Eastern Laboratory (Chemistry), 645 Cox Road, Gastonia, NC 28054-0614.

(b) Domestic-grown tobacco and tobacco products may be analyzed for acid herbicides, chlorinated hydrocarbons, fumigants, and organophosphates at the Science and Technology facility in this section.

(c) The Science and Technology facility performs for the AMS Tobacco Programs the quantitative and confirmatory chemical residue analyses on pesticide test samples of imported tobacco for the following specific pesticides:

(1) Organochlorine pesticides such as Dichloro-diphenyldichloroethylene (DDE), Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane (DDT), 1,1-Dichloro-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)ethane (TDE), Toxaphene, Endrin, Aldrin, Dieldrin, Heptachlor, Methoxychlor, Chlordane, Heptachlor Epoxide, Hexachlorobenzene (HCB), Cypermethrin, and Permethrin. (2) Organophosphorus pesticides such as Formothion. (3) Fumigants such as Ethylene Dibromide (EDB) and Dibromochloropropane (DBCP). (4) Acid her-

### 7 CFR Ch. I (1-1-01 Edition)

bicides such as 2,4-D, 2,4,5-T, and Dicamba.

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### § 92.4 Approved forms for reporting analytical results.

(a) Form TB-89, "Imported Tobacco Pesticide Residue Analysis" certificate, is enclosed with and identifies the sample submitted to the laboratory.

(b) Test results of the pesticide analyses for tobacco shall be recorded on "Certificate of Analysis For Official Samples", Form TB-92, and shall be expressed as parts by weight of the residue per one million parts by weight of the tobacco sample (parts per million or ppm), which concentration is representative for each particular pesticide residue found in the lot of tobacco. Form TB-92 is attached to Form TB-89 that is returned to the AMS Tobacco Programs. The analytical data on Form TB-92 substantiates the information placed on Form TB-89.

[58 FR 42424, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 65 FR 64316, Oct. 26, 2000]

### § 92.5 Analytical methods.

Every chemist certified to analyze tobacco samples for pesticide residue contamination shall follow precisely the USDA developed analytical test methods and all successive official method updates, as approved by the AMS Deputy Administrator, Science and Technology. Many of the official analyses for tobacco are found in the following manuals:

(a) Manual of Analytical Methods for the Analysis of Pesticide Residues in Human and Environmental Samples, EPA 600/9-80-038, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Chemical Exposure Research Branch, EPA Office of Research and Development (ORD), 26 West Martin Luther King Drive, Cincinnati, Ohio 45268.

(b) Official Methods of Analysis of AOAC INTERNATIONAL, Volumes I & II, AOAC INTERNATIONAL, 481 North Frederick Avenue, Suite 500, Gaithersburg, MD 20877-2417.

(c) U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Pesticide Analytical Manuals (PAM), Volumes I and II, Food and Drug Administration, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (CFSAN),

## Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA

## § 93.2

200 C Street, SW, Washington, DC 20204 (available from National Technical Information Service (NTIS), U.S. Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161).

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### § 92.6 Cost for pesticide analysis set by cooperative agreement.

The fee for the pesticide analysis of tobacco is set by the AMS Tobacco Programs, in conjunction with the AMS Science and Technology program, and appears at 7 CFR 29.500 as part of Tobacco Programs' fees for sampling and certification of imported flue-cured and burley tobacco. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) exists between the Tobacco Programs and the Science and Technology (S&T) for the testing of imported tobacco samples for pesticide residue contamination, and the corresponding agreement on the cost of analyses is specified in the MOU.

[65 FR 64316, Oct. 26, 2000]

## PART 93—PROCESSED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

### Subpart A—Citrus Juices and Certain Citrus Products

Sec.

93.1 General.

93.2 Definitions.

93.3 Analyses available and location of laboratory.

93.4 Analytical methods.

93.5 Fees for citrus product analyses set by cooperative agreement.

### Subpart B—Peanuts, Tree Nuts, Corn and Other Oilseeds

93.10 General.

93.11 Definitions.

93.12 Analyses available and locations of laboratories.

93.13 Analytical methods.

93.14 Fees for aflatoxin analysis and fees for testing of other mycotoxins.

93.15 Fees for analytical testing of oilseeds.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1622, 1624.

SOURCE: 61 FR 51351, Oct. 2, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

### Subpart A—Citrus Juices and Certain Citrus Products

#### § 93.1 General.

Domestic and imported citrus products are tested to determine whether quality and grade standards are satisfied as set forth in the Florida Citrus Code.

#### § 93.2 Definitions.

Words used in the regulations in this subpart in the singular form will import the plural, and vice versa, as the case may demand. As used throughout the regulations in this subpart, unless the context requires otherwise, the following terms will be construed to mean:

*Acid.* The grams of total acidity, calculated as anhydrous citric acid, per 100 grams of juice or citrus product. Total acidity is determined by titration with standard sodium hydroxide solution, using phenolphthalein as indicator.

*Brix or degrees Brix.* The percent by weight concentration of the total soluble solids of the juice or citrus product when tested with a Brix hydrometer calibrated at 20 °C (68 °F) and to which any applicable temperature correction has been made. The Brix or degrees Brix may be determined by any other method which gives equivalent results.

*Brix value.* The pure sucrose or soluble solids value of the juice or citrus product determined by using the refractometer along with the "International Scale of Refractive Indices of Sucrose Solutions" and to which the applicable correction for acidity is added. The Brix value is determined in accordance with the refractometer method outlined in the Official Methods of Analysis of AOAC INTERNATIONAL, Volumes I & II.

*Brix value/acid ratio.* The ratio of the Brix value of the juice or citrus product, in degrees Brix, to the grams of anhydrous citric acid per 100 grams of juice or citrus product.

*Brix/acid ratio.* The ratio of the degrees Brix of the juice to the grams of anhydrous citric acid per 100 grams of the juice.

*Citrus.* All plants, edible parts and commodity products thereof, including pulp and juice of any orange, lemon,